Pinemisi.

THE MUTUAL LIFE IN JURANCE COM-

Pickinsements during the year:
Ind chains by death (including addition)

Joseph Street SA 740,963 79

77,586 27- 8551,195 27 Oak Assets on hand let February, 1859 \$5,(80,933 42

DY SIMEON DRAPED, Office No. 36 Pine-st.
D -Regalar Auction and Bonds to the Merchants' Exchange
FYEN DAY. Stocks and Sonds bought and sold at Private SALE THIS DAY at 124 o'clock. See Catalogue.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL.

150,066.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS LIMITED TO.. \$1,600,600. The Company have to-day declared a dividend of S1Z 25-100 BOLLARS PER SHARE, psyable to the Stockbolders on de-

DOLLARS FIR SHARE, psyable to the Stockholders on debody and the stockholders of SIX PER
They have also declared an interest dividend of SIX PER
GENT upon their outstanding sorip, psyable on TUESDAY, the
in say of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a sorth dividend on the exmed
plackmen of the year ending on the SIxt day of December, 1888,
ITHIRTY PER CENT, the certificates deliverable to parties
subjet thereto on TUESDAY, the 3th day of February next.
The scrip dividends declared by this Company for the last
the years amount to ONE HUMDRED AND THIREY-TIVE
IND A HALF PER CENT.

BURCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have THIS DAY detared a dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT on the capital stock
is the last six months psyable on demand at the office of the
Company, No. 67 Wall-st.—Feb. 3, 1259.

L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

THE COUPONS of the DUBUQUE CITY
BONDS of the so-called "Corcoran loac," and the "Jesup
san," will be paid on presentation at the office of
MORSE & WOLFF, No. 41 William-st.

THE COUPONS on CLINTON COUNTY, A OHIO, BONDS will be paid by presenting them at the Ciston County Bank, in Wilminston, Ohio, on the first Monday a March, 1850, with current rate of exchange on New York on at day, so far as the funds for that purpose will go. Ev order

BILLS of the PITTSON BANK at Pittston,
Pa, are REBERMED at | Point, at the PARK BANK
, the City of New York.

Sales at Auction.

A. M. MERWIN. Auctioneer.

PARS, MERWIN & Co., Trade-Sale PROCESS, No. 13 Park-row. ONDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 6 o'clock, and five following

IONDAY EVENING. Feb. 21, at 6 o'clock, and five following evenings, at the same bour.

PRIVATE LIBRARY of THE LATE FREEMAN HUNT, us, for many years the Editor and Proprietor of "Hunt's Mersuate Magasine"—Being the largest and most extensive collected of American Publications ever before offsted, comprising Radard Works, in great variety, in every department, and patientary rich in complete rots of nearly all the various Serial phylications, Civil, Religious and Releating. Many of the Historical Biographical and Poetical Works are now very source, be collection also includes a vast variety of Light Literature, it. Catalogues may be had at the zalesrooms.

DARROW-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DARROW-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & G. will sell at Auction, on PRIDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, a the Merchan to: Exchange:

ON BARBOW-ST.—The three-story (brown stone basement) as the cellar HOUSE and LOT, No. 48, but ween Bisecker and bedferd-sta; tot 22-ex37-8; House contains modern improvements, and is in perfect order. A portion can remain. Mass, is, is No. 7 Broad st.

(1519)

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PROOME-ST.-A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Go. will sell on MONDAY, February 20, at 12 o'clock, at a Marchante' Exchange.
ON BROOME-STREET—The two-story and attic (tea-room subscision) brick HOUSE and LOT No. 560 Broome-street, near schod. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad street. (1.5

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1st, 1859.

**ORPORATION PROPERTY, to be LEASED by PUBLIC AUGTION.—The Celiars connected with the veral Public Markets of the City, and also sundry Lots, Tements and Buildings, belowing to the City, will be leased a public anction, at the City Heil, on THURSDAY, March 3, 36, at one o'clock, p. m., for the term of five years, from the lack day of May next. Catalogues of the property to be leased, with the terms and conditions of sale, can be had at the Consider's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Controller

ROBERT T. HAWS, Controller

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

INFECUTOR'S SALE—VALUABLE PRILYATE LIBRARY—The extensive gollection of splendid,
e and important Books, forming the Trivate Library of the
e George Phillips Parker, comprising an immense variety of
best works in every department of Liberature, but especially
History, Antiquides, Voyages and Travels, Natural History,
Bilography, early printed Books, Fine Arts, Illustrated Books,
Gasles, Facelie, Books relating to America and General Lifmurs, the cost of the collection being originally over #20,000.
The whole to be sold at auction, without reserve, by GEO. A.
HAVITT & Co., at the Trade Salerooms, Nos. 377 and 379
Bradway, New-York, tale commencing on TUESDAY, March
ale of the Sale to commence each AFTEASOON at 33 o'clock,
books now on exhibition. GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co.

EXTENSIVE SALE of COINS, MEDALS, I and NUMISMATIC WORKS, by BANOS, MERWIN & No. 13 Park-row, N. Y.—Sale to commone on MUNDAY, N. 23, and to continue every afternoon of the ensuing week,

For Catalogues, address AUG. B. SAGE, Box No. 2,556, New leak Post-Office.

PECEIVER'S SALE. - I will sell on TUESDAY. DECELVER'S SALE. —I will sell on TUESDAY,
A Feb. 22, 1859, at It o'clock, on the preuises, Nos 585, 333
waso West 24th-at., seven HORSES and HARNESS, lot of
Carcoal Wagons, one Cart and Safe, Office Desks, Stable Fixwas, lot of Charcoal, canal bost S. B. Strang. At same time
we place, all the Charcoal, etc., in Yard Nos 508 and 361 West
Sast. Ales, all the Charcoal contained in Yard No. 345 West
Sast, treether with all right, title and interest in and to the
Superity of the firm of Walker & Arrell. Terms cash. By orword of Walker & Arrell. Terms cash. By orstored.

ROSE STREET.-A. J. BLEECKER, SON & A Co. will sell at auct'on on WEDNESDAY, Feb 23, at 12 cuck, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Valuable ROPERTY No. 26 Rore street, west side, between Frankfort as Dunne streets, containing in breacht in front 27 feet 7 inches, at the rear 26 feet 5 inches, and in length, on one side, 107 feet 2 acks, and on the other side 109 feet 6 inches. Turee thousand the can remain on bond and mortrage for 3 years at 7 per E. Possession May lat. Maps, &c., No. 7 Broad street.

A. J. BLEECKER, Anotioneer.

POSE STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell at anotion on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, at 20 see at, at the Merchanta Exchange:
ON BOSE-ST.—The Two-Story Brick Front HOUSE and 10T No. 26, W. S. between Duane and Frankfort-sta. Lot 72 and 26.5x10.7.2 and 106.9. A portion can remain. Maps and Stitutars at No. 7 Broad-at.

Ingurance Companies.

METROPOLITAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 105 BROADWAY.
CORRER OF PIRE STREET, REW-YORK.

This company having a cash capital exceeded by those of only see other city companies, continues to insure all kinds of Persian Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on term as low as are consistent with the security of the insures as the insured.

The beared.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Freddent.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLESY,
PRED'S H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
HOLES TAYLOR,
JAMES O SHELDON,
JANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
BARTIN BATTS D.
BURLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
CHARLES E. APPLESY,
LORRAR C. RATHBOSE, APT SCENETY.

Paints, Bila. Biane, St.

COBURN'S EXTRA CIL.—Very seperior for Machinery and Surplus more desiral! Surplus at Stationary and Surplus w. Opiniova Co. No. 17811188 and 1

Ocean Steamers, &t. THE NEW LINE for SAN FRANCISCO, to Second Casts: \$250 in Streets, \$175 to \$250 to Second Casts: \$250 in First Gaks.—The Steamship MORTHERN LIGHT, Captain Tinklepsuph, will leave New-Fork, from pler No. 3, North River, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 2 o'clock p. in., counsetting, via Panana Badrood, with the attendantly UNCLE SAM on the Padito Coesa.

For Passage and Srelatt (baving especity for 10° time of the atten) upply at the only office of the Line, Str. 5 Bowling Grean, becomest.

N. B. All persons are forbid trusting any one on somunt of

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and the WEST. D.—The resource of the NEW-YORK and the WESTERSHIP LINE leave Pier No. 12 North River, delly, making the passase in forty hoors. Fridght to Baltimore, six senie per foot; to Washington, hen cente per foot, and proportionate rates. For through rates to the West, covering fasor-keer risk, apply to B. & O. R. E. CO'S Office, No. 222 Broadway, Apply to B. E. CROMWELL & Co., No. & Westert. STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLAS-

GOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, and all the principal Townsof ENGLAND and IRELAND, carry-ing the United States Mail, via LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and

pretty reduced races —The LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splended Glyde-built iron acres seamships are intended to sails alcolows: FROM ANW-YORK.

CITY OF MANCHESTER. SETURDAY, Fab. 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY, March 12.
At 12 'clock now, from Pier No. 44 Notts River.

RATES OF PASSACE.

Cabin from New York no any of the above named places 30.

Third-class from New-York to any of the above named places 30.

Reterr lives available for six rooths. Third-class from New-York to any of the above named planes.

Return threets, available for six months.

Fassengers forwarded to Have Paris, Hamburg, Bremen,
Arts exp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

Notice—These scanners are provided with every requisite
to hause the innecdate extinction of firs, and the strictest discipline is suffered with regard to the one of lights.

For feelsh or passers, apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Breadway, New York, Agent.

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

For freight or passage apply to ROSERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steambin ALARAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Scherck, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. S. 813pm., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets eiven to Montgomery, Columbus, Atlanta. Albany and Macon. Bills of Isding signed only on board. For freight or passage, spely to SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. LOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.-The Amer LOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—The Amerlean Alante Seriew Steamship Company's new and elegant
teanship MONTGOMERY, Fred & Grocker, Communier, will
save Fler No. 12 North River on SATUROAY, Feb. 25, at 3
clock p.m. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommostions #15; through tickes to New Orleans, #39 75; Mobile,
85; Montpomery, #36; Albany, Ga. #34; Alanta and Combus, #10; Macon, #21; Augusta, #20; also, to principal
laces in Florida thewestrates. Steamers leaving Sevannah of
GONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS,
freshit to cents per foct, and proportionals rates. Insurance,
me-half per cents. Apply to Freight 10 cents per Roct, and propose call per cent. Apply to one half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 15 West-st.

Steamboats and Bailroeds.

TRAVELERS for the NORTH, SOUTH A EAST or WEST, should buy, before starting, APPLE-TON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the THROUGH ROUTE MAPS are de-Hasated, combine the traveler to see at a glance HOW HI BHALL TRAVEL. He will save many a dollar by securing copy. D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

PRAVELERS NORTH and WEST-SPEED and SAPETY-INCREASED ACCOMMODATION-HUDSON RIVER RILEGAD. Four Daily Express Trains eaving Chambelest Depot at 8 and 11:15 a. m., and 3:15 and imputed with Chearman Sarray Shana, as an approximated tried and axhowledged value, giving a degree of security to life and property that no other road (not similarly equipped) is possessed of. Bailroad officers are offered every facility to test this improvement free of cost; and all those desirons of being up to the times in the greater of public safety, will find their interest in giving prompt attention to this matter.

U. S. R. R. CAR BRAKE Co., No. 31 Pinest.

EXPECIGIT FOR.

T FOR
NEW-ORLEANS!
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
EXPRESS

FREIGHT LINE.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will forward Freights, in any quantity, at low rates and with great dispatch, to NEW-ORLEANS, VICKSBURG, NATCHES, NATCHES, NASHVILLE, and all other points on the Ohio and Mississippl Rivers.

Mark Goods, "Penn. R. R. River."

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Mark Goods,

"Penn. R. R. River."

Ship at Pler No. 1 North River, and apply for THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING at our offices,

No. 2 Astor House,

No. 1 South William et.

LEECH & Co., Agents.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-POR BOSION and PROVIDENCE VIA REPORT and FALL RIVER—The splendid and superior
steamer BAY STATE, Capt. Jowett leaves New-York every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 c'eleck p. m.,
sud the EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 c'eleck p. m., from Pier No.

N. R. Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any appli-ant until the same shall have been paid for. Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by

an Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 70 and 71 West-st. REGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON,
Crazge of bour from 4 to 5 p m. On and after WEDNESDAY,
Feb. 23, the steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 2, North
River, first whatf above Battery-place, daily, except Sunday, at
5 o'clock p. m., instead of 4 p. m. Office, No. 10 Battery-place,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1859.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING-TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland Route— the shortest and most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. D. S. Sturgie, in connection with the STONINGTON and PROVIDENCE, and EOSTON and PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York daily (Sun-days excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf shows Battery-place, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Stonington at 1750 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 5:10 p. m.

or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 5:10 p. m.

The COMMODORE, from New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; from Scenieston, Treaday, Thursday and Saturday.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK, from New-York, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Providence and Soston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the sarly mounting lines, connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on beard the steamet, enjoy a night's rest undisturbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7 a. m train.

Fare from Providence to Newport 50 cents.

Fare from Providence to Newport 50 cents.

A baggage master accompanies the steamer and train through each way.

For passage, berths, state rooms or freight, apply on board the
steamer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2 North River, or at
the office, No. 10 Battery-place.

Jan. 24, 1859.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEYonnecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lacka-and Western Rullroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh wants and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lengt-Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT commencing Dec. 29, 1858.—
Leave New Yors for Faston and intermediate places from Pier
No. 2 North River, at 72 a. m., 127 m., and 49 m., 167 Somerville
by above trains, and at 5 p. m.
The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the NewJersey Railroad, which leave New York from the foot of Courtlands-et, at 73 a. m. and 12 m. and 4 and 5 p. m.
Passengers for the Delaware, Laokawanns, and Western
Railroad will leave at 73 a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Railroad at 73 a. m. and 12 m.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-From Dec UDSON KIVER KAILKOAD.—From Dec. 29, 1858, the Trains will leave Chambers at Station as follows: Express Trains, Fa. m. and 3:15 and 4:20 p. m.; Albany Mail Train at 11:15 a.m.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 a. m. and 12 m.; for Poetskill, 5 p. m. The Poughkeepsie, 6:45 a. m. and 12 m.; for Feetskill, 5 p. m. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passet gers taken at Chambers, Cacal, Christopher and Sixt-sta. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:25 a. m., and Sixt and 5:35 p. m., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For ALBANY and TROY. Fare #2.
On end after MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858, Trains will leave 20thst., New York, as follows:

\$1.00 a. m., For White Plains.
\$1.00 a. m., Sor White Plains.
\$1.00 a. m., For White Plains.
\$1.00 p. m. For Millerton.
\$1.00 p. m. For White Plains.
\$1.00 p. m. For White Plains from White and Centre-sts.
\$1.10 p. m. For White Plains from White and Centre-sts.
\$1.00 p. m. For White Plains.
\$1.00 p. m. White Plains.
\$1.00 p. m. Millerton.
\$1.00 p. m. White Plains.
\$1.00 p. m. Millerton.
\$1.00 p. m. Mil

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, vis JERSE'S CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and 18 a. n. and 4 and 5 n. m.; fare 65. Through Tinkets sold for Cinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norsolake,; and through bageage obselved to Washington in 8 a. m. and 9 m. t. wins. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No ba trace will be received for any train unless delivered and checked officers minutes in advance of the time of legving.

LUSHING RAILROAD-Leaves Fulton Mar-A m. and 4 and 500 p.m. The Gare leave Flucking and 6 a.m. and 4 and 500 p.m. The Gare leave Flucking, L. L., it field, 5 and 10 a.m., and 4 and 500 p.m. weether and extending passengers with the beat at Hauter's Point. Year 25 common for the contract of the contract of

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On said offer MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1855, as well further necles, Passenger Trains will leave Pier, feet of Duane at, as follows, vis. DUNKIEK EXPRESS at 8 a. m., for Dunkirk and principal

termediate Stations.
MAIL WEST at 9 a.m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

of principal intermediate Stations EstiGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Suffalo, and inter-

ediale Stationa. Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira and mandayous Raile sed, for Nissora Fals; at Biophuston, with the Systemse and Biophuston Railroad, for Systemses; at Corne, with the Buffalo, New York and Eric Railroad, for Rochest, Ballalo and Nissora Fall; at Great Bend, with the Deisse, Lackwarna and Western Railroad, for Somnton; at this and Dunkink, with the Lake Store Railroad, for Clered Christman, Toledo, Detroit, Column, &c. land, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Colonzo, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILEOAD. 1852. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1852
Commencing November 22, 1833.
Parsenger Station in New-York, corner 17th st. and 6th-av

Parenter Station in New York, corner 2:10-2: ann str-av, entrance of 2:th-st.

For New Haven, 7, 2 a.m. (ex.): 11:39, 2:15, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:36 p. in. For Bridgepot, 7, 3 a.m. (ex.): 12:45, 2:45, 2:45, (ex.) 3:45 and 4:36 p. in. For Million, Beatored, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7 a.m.; 12:46, 3:45 and 4:20 p. in. For Norten and Greenwish 7 a.m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. in. For Parien and Greenwish 7 a.m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. in. For Parien and distance of the stations, 7 a.m.; 12:45, 3:45, 8:30, 5:30 p. in. For Part Chester and intermediate Stations, 7 a.m.; 12:45, 3:45,

For Port Chester and intermediate Stanons, 4.30, 5.30, 6.3. p. m.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, 8.s. m. (ex.) 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Providence via Hartford, 8.s. m. (ex.). For Hartford and Sprinafield, 8.s. m. (ex.); 12:45 and 2:45 p. m. (ex.). For Connecticut River Ballread to Montreal, 8.s. m. (ex.). For Canal Railroad to Morthaupton, 8.s. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. For New-Haven and New-Levidou Railroad, 8.s. m. and 13:45 p. m. For House tonic Paintona, 8.s. m. For New-Haven tonic Paintona, 8.s. m. For New-Haven plants, 13:45 p. m.

p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.s. m., 3:45 p. m.

JAMES H. HOVT, Superintendent.

1859. THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL squal to any in the country.

THERE THROUGH

FASSENGER TRAINS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGS.

connecting direct at Philadelphia with through trains from Boston, New York and all points esat, and in the Union desot at Pittsburgh with through trains for Cincinnati, St. Lonis, Clevaland, Chloscop, Burnington, St. Pani's, Indianapolis, Louisville, New-Orleans, and all intermediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Wissonsin, Minnecota, Missouri, Kannas and Nobraska—time for indianing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. tay other route.
Express and Fast Livers run through to Fittsburgh without

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE RAST AND THE

GREAT NORTH-WEST.

The connection of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage of terings of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by slippers of freight and the traveling public.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

Sy this route Freight of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, or Baitimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wiscontin, Iowa, or Missourit, by railroad direct.

The Fennsylvania Railroad slip ounsets at Pittsburgh with reamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Gumberland, Illinois, Missourit, Kansas, Artarwas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers intructing the transportation of their Preight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

WHE RAYES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West, by

metchants and Suppear, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RAYES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Ballroad are at all times as favorable as are shared by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "Vis Penna. R. R." Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East will see well to direct them to be shipped by this route.

For Freight Contracts or Shipped by this route.

For Freight Contracts or Shipped by this route.

D. A. STEWART, Pitzburgh;

Doyle & Co., Besubenville, Obio; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, Ohio; R. McNicely, Mayartile, Ky.; Ormsby & Groppet, Portsmouth, Ohio; Paddock & Co., Jehrenoville, Idds.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cinefmani, Ohio; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, Obio; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; William Blinchem, Louisville, Ky.; G. O'Riley & Co., Ind.; John H. Harris, Nasiville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chiesgo, Ill.; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; Morphy & Walle, Dubaque, Iowa; or the Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

Parties attending to their own Shipments from the East will find it their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shippings or letters addressed to either of them on the subject of freights, will meet with prompt attention.

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

LEZCH & Co., No. 2. Astor House, er No. 1 S. Wm. st., N.
LEZCH & Co., No. 54 Kilby-st., Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
For through Hickets apply at the Office, No. 2 Astor House,
L. L. HOUFT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
7. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Alboona, Fa.

Aledical.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32 In our notice of the Graefenberg Family Medicine last week, we neglected to say to the readers of this paper that such pilan and comprehensive directions accompany them that the clisease and its treatment is made clear. In any irregularities, or weakness, or disease of women, they can understand their case and treat it successfully themselves, according to the pish directions, with the Graefenberg Marshall's Uternoe Catholicon. It should certainly be tried. The Graefenberg Manual of Health contains a full account of the remedies; also, of all diseases known in this country, beside complete directions for their prevention and cure. It will be sent by mail on the receipt of twenty-five cents by the Company. We sat attention to a CERTIFICATE FROM DR HAVES, CHEMIST AND STATE ASAVER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. He is as good and their type of the state o

COMPOUND COUGH CREAM.
W. H. TOWERS, No. 2'8 Broadway, N. Y.

DRUGS, &c. - WILLIAM H. KINSLEY, No. 11 Geldest, near Mader-lane, New York, offers, to RETAILERS AND MANUFACTURERS an assertment of reliable DRUOS, &c., on reasonable terms. Consignments of DRUGS, McDICINES, &c., disposed of the best advantage, or brought to public notice.

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY .- It

HIKA'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY.—It care in the most distressing pain when applied; is a certain and permanent cure in the most distressing cases, and contain no poison nor anything in the slightest degree injunious. Price 25 cents; by mail, ten three cent stamps. H. HIKA, No. 86; Prince-st. Mater Enre.

DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER CURE

Legal Motices. IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert B. N PURSUANCE of an order of Robert B.
Dawson, esq., Surrosate of the County of Kings, notice is
bereby given according to law, to all persons having claims
against EDWARD KELLOGG, late of the City of Brooklyn,
deconsed, that they are required to exhibit the same with venchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of
Edward R. Kellogg, No. 99 Beaver et., in the City of NewYork, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated Nov. 29,
1838.
ESTHER F. KELLOGG,
AND LAWSON CHARLES P. BALDWIN.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surveyand of the County of New-York, notice is bereby given to all persons having casims spains: PETER G. ARCULABIUS, has of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with wonchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, No. 22 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the Sth day of October, 1808.

ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, JAMES P. HARPER, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate Lef the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers hereof to the subscriber, at his place of hustmens, No. 238 W sabington at, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of September, 1854.

8c7 inwinners.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of N PURSUANCE of an order of the Safrogate of the County of New York Nation is nerthy given to all persons average dainers against DAVID LEAL, late of the City of New York, at the transport of the sakerisers, at their resistance No. 50 Orchardest, in the City of New York, on a before the Pill day of August next.—Dated New York, on a before the Pill day of August next.—Dated New York, on the Safroy of February, 1809.

SARAH M. LEAL,

Gio law60707

New-Dork Dailo Gribmur. BOCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Murray.st., WA's Plane out, for Fuderus and intermediate Stations. WA's PASSENGER at 3:30 p. m., for New burgh, Port Jerria LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

DE. BUSHNELL'S NEW BOOK, REVIEWED BY ONE WHO IS NEITHER NATURAL-IST NOR SUPERNATURALIST.

Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Dr. Bushneli's book entitled Nature and the Supernatural creites hopes which it does not gratify. chial squak. He has a perfect right to his squask, a The Doctor is an independent and ingenious thinker, and both an ambitious and a successful aspirant after the highest rheterical honors. But he is nevertheless not the man to shed any original light spon the problems of human origin and destiny. He will always erjoy an extensive parochial reputation, but his only chance thus far of securing a wifer homege, turns upon his old vindication of the superionty of Play to Work, which is, after all, an inadequate basis for fame.

The new book originated in a desire to stem the current of Naturalism which is everywhere submerging the old landmarks. "The mind of the Christian world "is becoming every day more and more saturated with this propensity to Naturalism: gravitating, as it were, by some fixed law, taough impreceptibly or unconsciously, toward a virtual and real unbelief in Christianity itself, for the Christianity that is become enly a part of nature is Constianity extinct." And the remedy which the Doctor prescribes for this disenpernatural in the system of God; and shew it as a necessary part of the system itself. In other words, the Doctor regards both Nature and the Supernatural as necessary parts of one Divine system, and would arrest the prevalent tendency to naturalism by asserting the equally valid claim of supernaturalism.

What an extraordinary looseness of thought all this betrays! Take Dr. B.'s analysis of the facts as final Look upon Naturalism and Supernaturalism as mutu ally antagonistic, and denoting essentially opposite conceptions of Divine truth (which I deny), yet you perceive that they are both alike conceptions of the finite intellect, and hence unknown to God. Naturalism means, at most, such a view of Nature in its relation to God as makes it a primary result of the creative operation. Supernaturalism, again, makes it a secondary and subordinate result. Both doctrines alike corcur in Nature itself as an unquestionable Divine procedure; but one party believes that what is thus ertainly known is the all of knowledge; while the other secrets superior worlds, ampler knowledges, and controlling forces to those which Nature reveals. To tak, therefore, of Naturalism and Supernaturalism as if they were anything more than two opposing aspects of the same question, entertained by finite or imperfect mind:-especially to talk of them as if they were conceptions of the infinite mind itself, even farnishing equally "necessary par's of His system"-is to bring the prattle of the nursery into the forum, and envelope the highest questions of philosophy with the misleading mists of rense. Naturalism and Supernaturalism denote, at most, the opposite views of truth characteristie of an imperfect intelligence-an intelligence which is quickened only by the contrast and oppugnancy of good and evil, truth and falsity. An infinite or perfect intelligence, accordingly, which is not quickened by any such centrast, but knows good without any background of evil, and truth without any oppugnancy of falsity, utterly disowes those opposing states of mind engendered by the contrast, and consequently, instead f taking sides either with Naturalism or Supernaturalism, rigidly disclaims them both as symbols merely of human imbecility or limitation. The very perfection of God-happily for us-renders him blessedly indiffer-ent to, and ignorant of, all these fusey and endless little controversies, which give us, often, such immense repntations for ability. I say happily for us, because, as long as this is true of Ged, there is hope that we, too, may some day emerge "into an ampler ether and a The book is a failure, then, from the very start.

By his own shewing, it was not incumbent on Dr. Bushnell se a Christian philosopher, as a student of Providence, to decry Naturalism as the prevalent tendency of the Christian world, and endeaver to arrest it by reviving the Ispsed doctrine of super-Naturalism. He himself proves that the increase of Naturalism in the church is only so much decrease of the super-Naturalism in which it started; and he might therefore ust as well seek to arrest one's advancing adolescence by urging a return to one's juvenile pinafores and diapers, as attempt to stay the tides of Naturalism by reminding it of its old beginnings in Supernaturalism. The whole meaning of the movement is, that men are ashamed of these beginnings, as involving a scientific absurdity, and the louder you assert them, the deafer they become; just as the growing man, if you should fooli-biy endeavor to bring him again into captivity to the pinafore and diaper, would all the more resolutely fling out his emancipated arms and legs in defiance. The philosopher sees all this, and cordially acqui erces in it, because he discerns behind duet and tumult of the finite arena, a realm of Goodness and Truth so positive or infinite as to be forever undisturbed by this mean conflict of the Evil and the False; and all his care is in the intervals of the contention, to insinuate its soothing and pacific accents into the ear of the bleeding and weary combatants. Dr. Bushpell is not a philosopher, and would be very considerably agitated at finding himself on the road to become one. He is essentially a disputant or preacher, the man of a congregation, and is unable to take a simply human interest in any question, all his energies being preoccupied by this inquiry: How will this, that and the other solution tell upon the eternal relation of pulpit and pew, pastor and people, the New-Haven divinity and the promising yourg sons of thunder who in endless succession are destined to enforce it." The doctor has an idea that preaching is an eternal institution, and, consequently, that some evil must always exist to be preached at. Hence the philosopher's dream of an eventual order to spring out of our past and present disorder, is profoundly distasteful to him, and suggests perpetual impertirences and insolences on his part which you heartily wish had some more respectable source. To think of the universe being measured by the interests of the New-Haven theology! This petty animus gives a running air of bathos to all the book, and takes it out of scientific recognition. It gives the book a hue of insincerity-not in the most literal sense of that word, I admit, but in a larger and spiritual sense-of unconscientionsness, of willfulness, of unamiableness, and frequently turns its most conorous distribes into mere grandiloquence and pemposity. I am sure I have no feeling of disrespect to the New-Haven theology as supplying an improved pulpit dialectics. I have an utter distespect for it only as philosophy, or as entitling its adepts to abandon the congregation and address the great unperturbed and unsophisticated public upon such striking Providential facts, such significant scientific tendencies, as the decline of Supernaturalism, and the rise of Naturalism.

tive and friend in a distant city, and arrived just as she was opening her morning mail. After all necessary welcomes and inquiries and assurances had been transacted, she told me that her attention had been powerfully arrested by a statement in a New-York ournal which she held in her hand, in regard to the immense mortality of the trees in that city. Had I heard of it? No. Should she read the article to me, having already commenced it herself! Undoubtedly, I was interested to know all about it. Whereupon she began to read a fong and well-written paper upon some mysterious disease which was spreading blight over all the metropolitan Flora, and which

I went some time since on a visit to an elderly rela-

germs" is the atmosphere, calling loadly for "purification of the blood." She was preceeding with great energy to give the rest of it, when I begged her to glarce at the bettem of the column and see what it all ended in. "Good beavens," she exclaimed, "it's nothing after all but that everlasting old Brandreth advertising his pills!" The case is similar with Dr. Bushsell's book. It wears a most imposing air. It rises at times to Platenie dimensions. It is full of subtle rhe-terical emberation. It repays your time perfectly in present entertainment. But it has a mercannic intention; it ends in a patent medicine. The doctor has a certain theory of conversion, and of the freedom of the will as related thereto, which he feels to be a panaces. for mortal lis, and vehemently desires to propagate: and this it is which colors all the facts of the universe to him, and, se I said before, in the long rau ciminishes his otherwise partly voice to a mere pareperfect right to project it, if he can, from Maine to Florida. Unquestionably. I only profess my own intelligent indifference to it. I have heard so many squeaks in my day, the Catholic squeak and the Protestant squeak, the old-school squeak and the newschool squeak, the orthodox squeak and the Unitarian queak, the transcendentalist squeak and the materielist equeak, that I am no longer liable to be taken in, but demand at once, upon opening a book, whether it is written in the interests of mankind or a "craft," whether its author has a sly pid to wend or manfully disayows all pills as themselves in great part the unsuspected shelter and source of our gravest extant mal-It is strictly unbandsome in Dr. Bushnell to deny

any "conflict between Christianity and the facts of science;" and say soothing things of Agassiz in foet notes. No man is worth cajoling in the cause of truth; and Dr. Bushwell cannot be ignorant that there is an immense interval between what his readers call Christianity, and the facts of science. Dr. Bushnell represents to the public mind the established coclesiasheal life of the world. He has doubtless greater intellectual vivacity than befells most of his clerical compeers, and be occasionally clears a fence-which in reality does but separate a smaller intellectual paddock from a larger one-with such a heroic air, as to give short-sighted spectators the impression that here is a man who has become free of all fences, a denizen at last of the great unfenced universe. But in truth he belongs all the while to the literal school of biblical interpretation, that school which holds the Bible to be above all things estimable not as a REVELATION of spiritual truth, but as a record of literal historic fact; not as a mystical and exhaustive hieroglyph of a wisdom which is really infinite, and, therefore, only symbelically communicable to the finite mind, but as a mine of literal historic information like Hume's Histery of England, or Gibbon's Decline and Fau. Viewed in this childish way, the venerable book becomes the lawful spoil of every conceited clown that can handle a pen either in the way of attack or defense; and Dr. Bushnell knows that science contradicts it on every page. I cannot but feel accordingly that he acts very disingeneously in assuming the academic strut, and mimicking the accents of impartial

Philosophy. I desire to justify in detail all I have here alleged in regard to Dr. Bushnell's general philosophic ineptitnee: but I must take another letter to it. He is an abler man than Dr. Edward Beecher, and has fifty times his agility at a dodge, his alsority at a-what shall I call it? But, after all, they both deal with the great problems of freedom and the nature of evil, in the same grandly perfunctory and hobbledehoy fashion, as I shall proceed to show you. But I must eccupy the remainder of this letter with a still needful word upon the general topic of Dr. Bushnell's book. It is perfectly true, as Dr. Bushnell shows, that

Naturalism is growing and Supernaturalism declining,

but he does not appreciate the normal connection between the two facts. The Doctor sees nothing but hostility between them, whereas in truth there exists a complete harmony. The parent declines as the child matures; but you would not say, thereupon, that parent and child were mutually hostile. Naturalism is the legitimate off-pring of Supernaturalism, and an im-provement upon the father, better brain, ampler lungs, tong her stomach, more vigorous legs, longer life. It is, in short, Supernaturalism glorified, or run to seed. The vital idea of Supercaturalism was, that some power existed spatially outside of nature and superior to it, capable on occasions of interfering with it, and arbitrarily suspending its ordinary processes. The com mon or scientific mind of the race was then a chaos, none of those great generalizations which are the foundation of our present intelligence, having as yet been made: and, accordingly, if men had not recognized God in the exception rather than the rule, in the lightning and the whirlwind, in the pestilence and the famine, rather than the sunshine and the harvest, they could not have recognized Him at all, since the sheer and fixed uniformity of rature must have excluded Him. Unless they had seen signs and wonders they would not have believed;" for having no perception of the stupendous barmonies which science is now revealing to our eyes as constituting the inmost heart of things, they were clearly bound by their instinct of the divine perfection, to refuse to identify His activity with the dull routine of nature. In this state of things, Supernaturalism was a devout necessity of the human mind. Nature was as yet the unsubdued enemy of man. Socisty did not exist to compel her allegiance. The arts were unborn, comparatively. To recognize a will superior to nature, therefore, and spatially outside of her henomens, manifesting itself miraculously, or in a way to diversify her oppressive monotony, was the only refuge of the human mind against despair. But now as human experience advanced, as the merely ecclesiastical life of man began to merge more and more into the political life, and a certain scientifi ; order was seen to be foreshadowing itself in human affairs, man ceased to identify God with the exclusively disorderly or miraculous look of things, with the earthquake and the tampest, with the flood and the eclipse, because they had begun to discern Him in the calm as welt, in the daily order of the planet, the fixed return of even and of morn, the beneficent variety of the seasons, and every stated incitement and encouragement to man's persist ent and all-conquering activity. They began to discern Him, in short, in the perfect adaptation of Nature to afford man an infinite intellectual and social expansion. This, very briefly stated, is Naturalism. Evidently, then, it is nothing but Supernaturalism glorified. If Supernaturalism repugns such a progeny, she is a goose and does not recognize her own mission. But she does not repugn it. It is the entire burden of Dr. Bushnell's book on the contrary, that the very calldren of Supernaturalism do not knew how naturalistic they have become, the whole Christian world being unconscionsly swamped in it. Who does repugn the affiliation, then? If the great mass of the people have be come naturalistic from supernaturalistic, without interding it, or without knowing it, even, who complains? It is the old-time leaders of the people only, they who were once needed in the past chaotic or unscientific condition of the human mind, to say where God was, and where he was not. These men feel their honored office becoming vacated, or superseded by scientific teaching, and they naturally make an outery about it. A similar outery took place at Ephesus once, as we read in the nineteenth chapter of the Apostolic Acts; and the Apostles were considerably bothered by it, But, bless your honest heart, the world moves, and will always keep moving, whatever "craft" be endangered by it, and though every cunningert silversmith in the service of the antiquated shrines set himself industriously to shouting robbery and arson. Au re-Poir. Yours, Newport, Feb. 10.

THE BATEMAN CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: An article appeared in your paper of Feb. 8,

in which the following passage occurs:

"In the same year came the 'Esteman Children,' who were teceived with an equal degree of favor, and hered the public for a number of year, until their safences would hardly number a hundred on any given occasion, and who have now, thanks to Chaulkhart, has The Taiscan for sale.

seemed to arise from "certain invisible films and bracey of managers cannot longer force them on most gall moniences as "entitlem."

Upon this subject the writer is misinformed. The audiences attracted by the Bateman Cuitiren during the cercluding part of their theatrical career were quite as large as those that had previously honored quite as large as these that had previously honored them by their approval. Tels can be easily made manifest by reference to the box book of those thearers where they played. Nor did they remain apon the stage until the word "children," as applied to them, was a misuomer. They last appeared when the eldest was twelve, and the younger tel years of age, and left the stage in the full title of popularity, that the centing years of girlhood might be devoted to the continuance of such studies as were best calculated to fit them for that life of future intellectes and moral excellence the bright merning of their days so fairly premised. The paragraph concludes in the following premised. The paragraph concludes in the following

premised. Are paragraphy worders have passed from the stage, and sub-sided, most of them, into their grave, and the stage, and sub-sided, most of them, into their grave, and the stage, and sub-sided property year."

The Bateman Children are not by any means a favorable modern instance of what may in a majority of cases be a just moval. The unwested care of most affectionate parents preserved the young ladies referred to from the fatigue, the anxieties, or the overred to from the fatigue, the anxieties, or the over-

otherwise happy and prosperous earest their dramatic getion opened for them, and they may now be regarded as almost as remarkable in their physical, mental and moral development as they formerly were as prepraise or consure of such a paper more than a passing word, and you doubtless will be happy to correct a statement calculated to give pain to very many of your readers: 'or happily " Kate and Ellen Bateman' have the pleasant remembrance of almost as many friends, gained by the charming simplicity of their nature as admirers attracted by the acknowledged laster of their genits during their seven years of public life, and those friends, both in Europe and at home among the rown countrymer, would grieve to learn from so high an authority as This Tribux that their little

favorites of bygone years had " sunk into their graves or into premature wrinkles and gray hair." Permit me, therefore, to state that two young ladies more entirely healthy, well grown, elever, and, above all, aminhie, are rarely, if ever, met with, and that as the jey of their parents' hearts and as the light of their home, they bit fair to fulfill the brigatest destiny their friends could hope or a kind Providence bestow these themselves. on them. MATER FAMILIAS.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WATERTOWN, Conp., Feb. 12, 1859. There is residing in Watertown, in this State, a little musical prodigy, Miss Abigal Emeline Atwood. She is only ten years of age, and is able to perform the most difficult music upon a great variety of instruments. She learns readily by ear, and is able to play almost any piece she hears, upon any instrument she has yet tried; and still she has never had the least advantage, having never received any musical instruction whatever-not being able to tell one note from another. She is the daughter of a hardy old farmer, who prides bimself upon the extraordinary natural capacities of his child, and will not suffer her to receive instruction in music. So seeluded has been the his of the little wender, that she has never seen a loc-motive, nor a train of cars. She rever saw any water crait, not even a row-boat. A small party of us were stopping here, and, having heard of the little girl, must needs visit her, as hundreds of others are dong. I tell you that I never yet heard her music excelled. Her powers of execution upon some instruments almost exceeds belief. The melodeon she plays in every key, using nothing, however, except common chords, and with surarising rapidity, precision and skill. Hornpipes, achotteaches, polkas, wattres, marches, songs, &c., she is parfectly familiar with, and "at home" on the instrument while executing them. I have listened to many good players, but never heard such skillful and rapid playing in my life. Her most surprising performances, however, are upon the dolsimer. This instrument is quite a novelty in this country, but is common in some foreign parts of the world. I suppose it to have been in common usin the times of the Prophets. This wonderful little girl is able to perform the most difficult pieces upon this noble instrument with incredible rapidity, and still her execution may be said to be not very far removed from absolute perfection. Her father bindfolded her and led her to her station, and still she performed with the train of cars. She never saw any water craft, not even

absolute perfection. Her father blindfolded her and led her to her station, and still she performed with the same precision and skill. She plays the accordeon beautifully, bringing out all the music the instrument is capable of producing in the hands of the most accomplished performers; but she is obliged to use a small instrument, as she has not sufficient strength to hold a large one; and the small one she is unable to use for any length of time. The guitar she plays with skill, using a little Spanish instrument of about half the ordinary size, and performs creditably upon her little violic. She accompanies the different instruments, at times, with her voice, which possesses wonderful fullness, compass, and development, owing probably to the amount of practice she has already had. ready had.

She is entirely self-taught, and has so retentive a memory as never to fail to play the proper tane when the name is given. But the most extraordinary and wonderful thing of all is, that when she is playing any tune she is acquainted with, she will immediately strike into any other tune she knows, without breaking the time. In this she may safely challenge the most accomplished, scientific musiciaus in the world. Tak-ing into account her lack of instruction, if this is not

wonderful, what is?

Advantageous offers have been made her father to give her a musical education and bring her before the world; but he is wealthy, and has a must of his own, and she remains here. Could she be brought out, she would, no doubt, preduce a sensation hithorto unparalleled for an amateur of her years.

E. E. E. derful, what is

PRINCE NAPOLEON SAND HIS BRIDE.-That Grand Mogul of journalistic flunkies, The Court Journal, gives the following story about the diamonds that

formed part of the bridal outfit:

"These diamonds once belonged to the Princess Catharine of Wurtemberg, and during the Imperial regime of the First Napoleon, were considered the finest in Europe in point of brilliancy, and what the French jewelers denominate 'series,' being wholly of one size, shape and water. They were stolen in 1815, and remained for a long time lost to the family. After the departure of the Bonaparte family from Paris at that time, in coseequence of the publicity given to the theft of the diamonds in the hurried arrangement of parting, an anonymous letter was received by the Custodian of the Garde Meuble of the Crown, in which the writer declared his reasons for bells ving the diamonds to have been thrown over the Pont Rayal by one of the servants belonging to the household of the Princess, who had secreted them in greediness of gain, but who had falled in his endeavors to hide them among his own luggage. In consequence of this communiformed part of the bridal outfit: princess, who has secreted them is greatered by that who had felled in his endeavors to hide them among his own luggage. In consequence of this communication, the river was dragged in every sense, es inventions for accomplishing the work being largely paid for by Louis Dix-huit, who would have dearly loved to have recovered the diamonds, which had been collected from almost every princely house in Europe, and among which were those once so celebrated in the north as having formed the clusps to the origestic which adorned the cap worn by Queen Christica of Sweden; but, after the most persevering efforts, the task was abandoned as hopeless, and it began to be imagined that the latter had been written with a view of heaving the authorities, and of arresting purent until the thieves had got clear out of the country. Such must have been the case in a great measure, for many of the jewels were bought back by the family at Venice, and some at Genoa, at long intervals of time; and it was only when dredging the river for the construction of the works on the Seine, a few years ago, that the ornament worn at the back of the head was in reality fished uo among other things. river for the construction of the works on the Seine, a few years ago, that the ornament worn at the back of the head was in reality fished up, among other things which had been stolen from the Taileries at the same time. This last discovery completed the set, which is now entire, save the waste buckle, still missing, which Prince Napoleon has never given up as wholly lost, and which Prince Soltikoff declares to have been twice offered to him for sale, once at Moscow and once at Florence, but which he had declined to pur-

THE ATTRACTIONS OF A GHOST STORY .- A ghost THE ATTRACTIONS OF A GROST STORY.—A ghost story in aid of the soup-kitchen fund, announced to be related on Wednesday last by a gentleman, a visitor in Ryde, attracted such an overwhelming crowd of hearers (some 1,200 people having pressed themselves into a space that will only conveniently hold 600) that no order could be kept. After a persevering but vain attempt to procure silence, the gentleman at last gave it up in despair, with a promise to take another opportunity, under better regulations, for carrying his object into effect. The concourse was found almost as difficult to disperse as it was to keep quiet, and it was not till a liberal application of the policeman's belt and the proprietor's toe was resorted to, that the boys would surrender their hard-won positions. It was would surrender their hard-won positions. It was next day arranged to tell the story on Friday night, with a small charge for admission, for the purpose of securing the comfort of those willing to contribute to the charity, instead of leaving it to valentee.

the charity, instead of leaving it to voluntary dona-tions, as on the previous day.

(Hampshire (Eng.) independent.